

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, MAY 20, 1929

A MUSICAL PRIVILEGE

The opportunity for the people of Charlottetown, and indeed of the Province, to hear in its entirety Haydn's grand oratorio "The Creation" which has held a premier place in the music world since its production in 1797, is one of a lifetime.

The main object of the performance is to develop local talent and raise the standard of musical appreciation by giving our citizens an opportunity of hearing what has been described as one of the greatest choral productions of all time.

The time occupied in rendering the complete oratorio is an hour and a half. It is thus considerably shorter than the "Messiah" and some other familiar productions.

The oratorio begins with the dawn of creation and the establishment of order out of chaos, the sun, moon and stars being relegated to their respective positions. Part two opens with the creation of plant, bird and animal life.

Professor Fletcher, who is himself a composer and musician of a high order, and who has for a number of years been a leader in the musical life of the Province, richly deserves the thanks and support of our people.

ready excessively decided, that the adverse balance—now in excess of \$111,000,000—is increasing, and that changes in the American tariff, calculated to still further reduce imports from Australia, will mean the diversification of Australian trade from the United States to other countries.

Commenting on the above statement, the Montreal Gazette suggests that the Government of Australia, believes in plain-speaking, probably because its members have acquired the habit of straight-thinking.

So far as the Canadian people are aware, no formal notice has been served upon the United States, and it may be argued that no formal notice is necessary; but a definite and straightforward statement of policy is something to which the people of Canada are entitled.

The relations between Ottawa and Washington are of the most amicable kind. At the same time, the Washington Government has made it equally clear that this international accord has nothing to do with the business of tariff revision and trade regulation.

Moreover, the United States—in the most friendly spirit imaginable—is raising the duties against a number of important Canadian products, and there appears to be no reason why the Government, prompted by the same delicate sense of international propriety, should not further exemplify its friendliness by taking a leaf out of the Washington book; it would be flattery in the highest form, and a very good thing for the Dominion besides.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The cordial welcome extended to Messrs. Eburney and MacPhee on their arrival Saturday afternoon suggests a large attendance at tonight's meeting in the Legislative Chamber, where they will speak on matters of great economic importance to this Province.

Notes By The Way

The political battle in the Mother Country as the day of decision on May 30 draws nearer grows more intense. But with almost every one of the 615 seats contested by party candidates and all the great leaders professing confidence the chances of either one of them obtaining a clear majority over the other two are exceedingly slim.

Wales is the scene of a hot contest between the three parties, which is intensified by the sufferings of the unemployed miners. Lloyd George with a son and his daughter Megan, are candidates in the Principality. In the House recently dissolved Wales was represented by 12 Liberals, 8 Conservatives and 15 of the Labor party, a total of 35. But many of these seats were held by small majorities.

In the Ottawa Parliament the other day Hon. Harry Stevens, Conservative, Vancouver, sounding a warning note against excessive expenditure on Canadian National Railways. He reckoned up the sums now called for, on C. N. R. account to which the Dominion is committed up to June 1930. These included 227,000,000 direct to which must be added \$125,000,000 for the purchase of other railways and branches and terminals at Montreal making a grand total of \$352,000,000, a sum greater than Canada's national debt before the war.

Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways, in his reply to Mr. Stevens claimed that the National Railway system has been the greatest agency under the control of Parliament for the development of our material resources. The Canadian National must be allowed to grow, he said, if Canada is to be allowed to grow.

Thus easy it is for a Cabinet Minister to find an excuse for an unprecedented outlay. No country in the world had ever before expended in proportion to population so much money on railways and canals as Canada had before the King Government came into power.

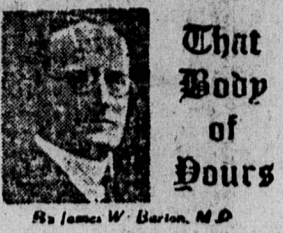
Some compensation for the low price of potatoes last year was found in the increased production of starch. This industry languished while potatoes commanded high prices abroad but has since revived. One of the largest starch factories in North America, situated at Woodstock, N. E., has resumed operations after a suspension of ten years and is expected to manufacture 50 carloads of starch and potato flour during the balance of the season, which will utilize 400 carloads of potatoes.

The egg and poultry industry in Canada has advanced remarkably. Whereas in 1927 our import of eggs was seven times as great as our exports, in 1928 they were about equal. Imported eggs come chiefly from China and the United States. Our exports in that line go chiefly to the United Kingdom, with a substantial number to Newfoundland. Canada's advance in egg production has developed principally in the Maritime Provinces, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

A Canadian Pacific publication tells that not long ago one of the Government departments at Ottawa became convinced that the country was suffering much wastage in the handling of its raw fur pelts through unskillful skinning, stretching and drying, and that millions of dollars were being lost yearly in this way by fur-farmers and trappers.

Immigrants? Some Danes have come; some Welsh are coming to us—just a few. A welcome to them each and all. It makes one think of Queen the beautiful "Sea King's Daughter" from over the Sea," and of Lloyd George, and of the happy Prince who bears the name of Wales.

Early prostration is in the air at Ottawa. Meanwhile important measures are being jettisoned and money voted a million to the minute. Who was it who coined the phrase a "dash-away, splash-away, spend-the-cash Government"? Good Liberals don't mention such things now.



Dr. James W. Barton, M.D.

LET YOUR CHILD'S BACK BE EXAMINED

One of the difficulties that faces the school physician sometimes is the unwillingness of the parents to have their children remove their clothing during the examination. Now you can readily see that while throat, nose, eye, and ear conditions can be learned, that the physician cannot find out the condition of heart, lungs, and spinal column.

A little curvature of the spine discovered at the school age, can, by properly directed exercise, be brought into a straight line, and the youngster's health and appearance thereby improved.

In former days before the use of the X-rays became general, there were cases of spinal curvature that seemed to resist all efforts to correct them. Now however the X-ray will show the physician the exact position and condition of the bones of the spine.

By pulling the patient's body as straight as possible and pulling on arms and legs by means of weights, the exact shape of the little bones can be seen. If the spinal column can be straightened by extending the body in this way, then the physician knows that by gymnastics and massage he can straighten the spine and remove the curvature.

However, as Dr. K. Gangele points out, no matter how severe the condition, that is where there is this unevenness of one of the bones, the curvature can be prevented from becoming worse by continued gymnastics, massage, and supporting apparatus.

So give permission to your youngster to allow the school physician to examine the spinal column with the clothes off.

If the spine is straight, so much the better. If there is a curvature the treatment, begun in the school age, will not only straighten the spine if it is a simple curvature, but even with the severe type the child will be so helped that the curvature will be scarcely noticeable.

Further, if treatment is neglected until the youngster is nearing manhood or womanhood it may be impossible to help the condition, and you will feel badly to think that you did not do all that was possible for your child, when treatment would have prevented the deformity.

The Poet's Corner

I love all beautiful things, I seek and adore them; God hath no better praise, And man in his hasty days Is honored for them.

I too will something make And joy in the making; Altho' to-morrow it e'en Like the empty words of a dream Remembrance as waking.

—Robert Bridges.

THE LAND WE LOVE

BY FRANK YEICH

SAINT HUBERT AVIATION FIELD Q. Where is the Saint Hubert Aviation Field? A. The Saint Hubert Aviation Field is situated a few miles from Montreal and will be the largest and best equipped of any in Canada.

Rudyard Kipling often gets heartily sick of hearing some of his own songs and poems. On one occasion, while out walking with a friend, he heard a barrel organ roll out his South African War Ballad, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," long after the whole thing was over.

Our Changing Morals

Condensed from the Forum—Will Durant

The morale code has varied astonishingly from time to time, and from place to place. It said a Greek thinker, you make a heap of old customs somewhere considered sacred and moral, and then take from it all customs somewhere considered impious and immoral, nothing will remain.

What is it that changes moral codes? Probably alterations in the economic basis of life. There have been two profound economic transformations in history: the passage from hunting to agriculture; and the passage from agriculture to industry. These are the pivotal events in human development on which all other fundamental processes have turned.

Nearly all the races of man once lived by pursuing beasts, killing them, and eating them, often in the raw. Primitive man ate like the modern dog, because he did not know when his next meal might come. Greed was a virtue, necessary to self preservation. Every vice was once a virtue, and may become respectable again, just as hatred became respectable in war time.

The great transition from hunting to tillage created a demand for new virtues, and many old virtues became in the quiet routine of the farm. Industriousness became more vital than bravery, thrift more desirable than violence, peace more profitable than war. Above all, the status of woman changed. She was more valuable on the land than in the hunt, she earned her keep a hundredfold, and every child she bore was soon a help far beyond the cost of his food and simple rearing.

It was in that rural milieu that our inherited moral code took form. On the farm and man matured at an early age—both in mind and in self support. At 20 he understood the tasks of life as well as he did at 40. So he married early, almost as soon as nature desired. He did not fret long in the restraints which the moral code placed upon premarital relations; the requirement of continence seemed reasonable even when he violated it.

And when the precepts of Christianity enforced strict monogamy and indiscreet marriages, these seemed reasonable too. For the peasant's wife gave him many children, and it was right that father and mother should remain loyal to each other till these children were established in the world. On the farm the code of the Puritans was practicable and produced a sturdy race capable of conquering a continent in a century.

For 1500 years this agricultural moral system of chastity, early marriage, circumscribed monogamy, and multiple maternity, maintained itself in Europe and in European colonies. Even when industry began to appear, it was domestic industry carried on, not in factories but in homes, filling the home with new significance. Every tie that held brother to brother, women and children began to leave home and family, authority and unity to work as individuals, individually paid, in dismal shelters sheltering machines. Cities grew; and men fought a life-and-death struggle in dark and filthy shops. Mental maturity came much later than on the farm. At 20, in a modern city, a man is still a boy in the face of a changing and intricate world; at 40 perhaps, he approaches maturity of mind. Thus adolescence lengthened, and a vast extension of education became a necessity to adjust the brain to the new tasks of modern life.

At once the passage from tillage to industry began to effect the moral behavior of mankind. Economic maturity came almost as late as mental maturity; only in the manual working class was a lad self-supporting and ready to marry at the age of 21. Above those ranks the age of self-sufficiency rose higher with every rise in luxury and place—in the professions above all. And man, burdened as never before, saw wom-

an shorn of all her old functions by the developments of factories and machines. In a home now denuded of significance and work, she was a beautiful parasite—nothing more. If, to avoid this absence of function she becomes a mother, the difficulties were increased: Motherhood became an expensive affair of doctor nurses, and hospitals. If she bore many children, so much the worse. They would have to be educated; they would have to be clothed in the latest style. By the time they had earned an income, they would have fled from parental authority to the freedom of the irresponsible individual life.

So the city offered every discouragement to marriage, while it provided every stimulus and facility for sex. Erotic development came as early as before, economic development later. That restraint upon desire which had been feasible and reasonable under the agricultural regime, seemed now a difficult and unnatural thing in an industrial civilization that has postponed marriage, for man, even to the 30th year. Inevitably the flesh began to rebel. Chastity, which had been a virtue became a joke. Modesty disappeared.

It is in terms of this great change from farms and homes to factories and city streets that we must understand the generation that so bolsterously replaces us. Their lives and problems are new and different. The Industrial Revolution transforms their customs, their garb, their work, their religion, and their morals.

We stand between two worlds—one dead, the other hardly born; and our fate is chaos for a generation. We are conscious that the morality of restraint and fear has lost its hold upon men, and we must look for a natural moral code that shall rest upon intelligence rather than fear. We are compelled, despite ourselves, to be philosophers—to build for ourselves a system of life and thought that shall be consistent with itself and with the experience and demands of our time. Where shall we find a moral code that shall accord with the changed conditions of our lives, and yet lift us up, as the old codes lifted men, to gentleness, decency, modesty, nobility, honor, chivalry and love?

The natural and inevitable basis of morality is the cooperation of the part with the whole. Morality can never be defined in terms of the individual; we must accept the good of the whole as the ultimate criterion by which to judge the behavior of the part. The test of morality is community good. But we are mistaken in believing that the social instincts are stronger than the instincts of self. It may be so within the family, where self-sacrifice is natural, but outside that little realm the individualistic impulses are in the saddle, as he who runs may see. Heroism is heroic precisely because it is so rare. We are not even the most social of species; we stand midway between the individualism of the ants and the socialism of the jungle and the socialism of the ants. The best we can say is that the social instincts, which seem to be more recent in origin than those of competition and acquisition are being slowly strengthened by the growing survival value of cooperation.

Finally, we should realize that the cooperation in which morality consists arises less from the growth of the soul than from the widening necessities of economic life. The power grows out of the soil. Morality precedes as economic and social units increase. The whole with which the part must harmonize to be saved becomes greater as the world is woven into ever larger unities by rails and wires and ships and the invisible

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With the object of giving the best possible service to our Maritime customers the Eastern Supervisor's Department is located in Saint John, N. B. morality because we have no international order. But the international order visibly comes; and when at last it is organized it will be permissible to be loyal to humanity and to rise in morals to that broad perspective, that sense of the whole which is the secret of the good life as it is the guide to beauty and the test of truth.

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